REGISTERED No. L—187.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,525.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,,	0 2½ As.

Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements.

First insertion..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander C. M. H DAY, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	June. 8	Leaves Madras	June. 23
,, Carwar	10	,, Muculipatam	24
,, Naracul	11	,, Coconada	25
,, Alleppey	14	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tuticorin	16	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Colombo	17	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Negapatam	20	,, False Point	28
,, Pondicherry	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

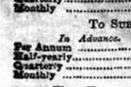
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aitchen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, CHARDER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

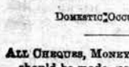
The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	June. 7	Leaves BUSREH	June 29
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Mahomerah	26
,, Gwader	13	,, Fao	26
,, Jask	18	,, Bushire	28
,, Bunder Abbas	16	,, Baharein	29
,, Linga	18	,, Linga	July 2
,, Bushire	21	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Fao	23	,, Muscat	6
,, Mahomerah	22	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrives BUSREH	25	Arrives BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE. CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, de patch a Steamer to Kurrach-e every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 5 P.M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. Prince, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June 1876, at 5 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£36	£15	£6	Including Wines
Suez	86	22	8	
Port Said	83	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Wines

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First- and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

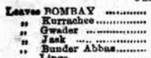
THE S. S. EUROPA will SAIL POSITIVELY on the 8th June for LIVERPOOL.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.

SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.



THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 7,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain SINCLAIR, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and 1st Class Passengers.

TERMS..... { FIRST CLASS, Rs. 450. SECOND CLASS ,, 300.

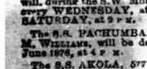
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
,, TREVETHAM HALL, ,, 2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S Murray	3843	600	11th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. H. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2734	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M.; in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,781 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 29th May 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	22d April.	29th April.	8th June.
INDIA	2260	500	29th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	426	17th June.	24th June.	16th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500 Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. BELONA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to send their HILES of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent s.s. Belona.

Bombay, 31st May 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

On FRIDAY, the 9th day of June 1876, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Postmaster General, Bombay, the contents of Parcel and Book packets, which have remained unclaimed in the dead letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of small stock of books and pamphlets in English, Gusrathee and Murathee; samples of net, linen, silk cloth photos, theatre dress, scarfs, shirts, smoking caps, part of dresses, &c.

Also on account of whom it may concern. Hammocks large and small coats, tarpaulins, carriage spring and axle, gentlemen and lady's saddle and miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1876.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder on account and at the risk of first purchaser Ebrahim Puttiff.

Ex. S. S. "Caradoc."

About 1,000 tons Victoria Company's coal.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 12th July 1876, at 3 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd JOHN WILSON, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs 15-0-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Rhoolshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 32, containing by admeasurement 104 bighas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Framjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Neenan Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramdas Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Mowjee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

An English-built Four seated Barouche, by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, 15 hands, and set of best English Harness; also a Grey Brougham Horse, the property of J. M. Maclean, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, carriage, horse, splendid 3 and 8 light hanging and bracket lamps, by Tucker and Sons, 3 and 5 light wall shades, by Nash; pier glasses in rich gilt frames, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill, next to Sir Mungul-das Nathoobhoy's Bungalow.

THIS DAY MONDAY, and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th and 6th instant, respectively, at 1 P.M., precisely, Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, by order of the executrix of the late Bai Hurkhebai wife of Shah Jumnadass Khoosaldass, deceased, the following :—

Glass burners, fine cups, glass table candlesticks, plated table and chamber candlesticks, plated and brass reading lamps, Chinese trays and games, plated 2, 3 and 5 light wall shades by Nash and Co., globe lamps, oil, flower and Cumb y corners, hanging organ lamps by Tucker and Sons, velvet carpets, pier glasses in rich gilt frames, Chinese bowls, blackwood carved large writing tables, reclining couches, blackwood presses, handsomely carved round table, full carved conversation couches with red damask, Japanese inlaid chairs with cane bottoms, carved cheffonier, chairs, drawing room chairs, round and square teapoys, chiffoniers, footstools, corner pieces, music boxes, jewel, glove and scent boxes, opera glass, alabaster inkstands, fixtures, steamer with spring, new excellent going clock striking 1, 2, 3 and hours, China writing desks, beautiful pictures in gilt frames, silver cups and covers, pillows with silk damask, American clock, Persian carpet, a lasses, large size, bed-steads complete, round tables, mahogany cheval, glass, autumn, tressure, settee with brass arms, &c., &c.

Jewellery, consisting of silver cuns and water pots, silver rosewater bottles, silver pans and khoomchas, 1 set of silver ornaments for performing poojas, silver snuff boxes, scent boxes and plates, silver toys, silver scales, hooka, silver saddle, gold chanpas and vanks, English bracelets, gold pencils, ear ornaments set with ruby, diamonds and pearls, gold rings set with emeralds, diamonds and rubies, gold spectacles, 1 gold watch by Harrison, 1 ditto by Jones, and 1 ditto Geneva weighing seals with Russtee and weight, &c., &c., Chubb's cash box &c., &c.

Gold turbans, kulgee toors, gold cape, silk sarries with gold and silver laces, bundree and silk turbans.

Copper pots such as khoomchas, cosendies and other things, brass cups and deevis, garden seat benches, cradles, musalatep, &c.

On the first day of sale at 2 P.M.

1 English-built open carriage with German shutters by McNaught and Smith.
1 English-built shigram by J. W. Wilson, Glasgow.
1 Grey Arab horse.
1 set single harness and 1 set old harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Catalogues may be had on the premises or at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1876.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN BUNGALOW CALLED GARBUT HALL, AT MATHERAN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, the following well-known landed property, at Matheran :—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, cookroom, and out-houses standing thereon, known as Garbut Hall, situate on the west side of the public road, at Matheran aforesaid, be the measurement also four acres and twenty-four goontas, being numbered 70 in the map of Matheran.

The ground is held under a renewable lease from Government at an annual rent of Rs. 21-12.

The Bungalow is situated near the Garbat Point and commands a beautiful view, and is within easy reach to the new water burnt. It has recently been put in thorough good order and repair and properly furnished. It has accommodation for two families, and is at present occupied by J. Jefferson, Esq.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1876.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

MONDAY, 5TH JUNE,
THE STAR COMPANY.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.

ORIGINAL PARSEE CHARACTER DUET,
BY
MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS
AND
MISS MARIAN FORD,
Written especially for them by a Parsee Gentleman.

TREBLE SAILORS' HORNPIPE IN CHARACTER,
BY
THE SISTERS FORD.

IRISH CHARACTER SINGING,
BY
MR. MICHAEL COMERFORD.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce by J. T. WILLIAMS.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the Performance.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. J. N. PETIT & Co. are APPOINTED AGENTS of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAHNGIR EDULJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

No 31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 3rd June 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE LATIFF has contracted on the 22nd day of May 1876 with RAMON SOOLAIMAN ISMAIL to purchase his HOUSE situate on the eastern side of Khundia Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar aggased under No. 8 of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1462, 3068, 3104, 3112 and new survey No. 4091, and if any person or persons have any claim by way of mortgage or inheritance may apply to me, at my shop No. 9 in old Cutlery Bazaar called Shaik Aly Zungeekur Street, outside the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, before the sale will be completed without molestation.—Dated this 5th day of June 1876.

MEMON HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE LATIFF.

S. EDELSTEIN,
PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER,

BEGS to NOTIFY that having received a SPLENDID LOT of ALL KINDS OF LEATHER from FRANCE and ENGLAND, is now in a position to execute all orders for Boots and Shoes in the shortest notice.

S. Edelstein has had many years of practical experience in some of the largest establishments in Vienna, and guarantees that all orders addressed to his care will be executed to satisfaction.

Prices moderate.

S. EDELSTEIN,
Hungarian Boot Maker.

39, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the Undersigned on the 15th instant, at 12 (twelve) Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a CASH DEPOSIT of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to sell the contract or should fail to furnish for with the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied and the Forms of Tender can be seen and packeting known by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 3rd June 1876.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED, A SUPERB STOCK OF

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,
PRINCIPES,
REGALIAS,
DINDIGULS HAVANNAH,
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND),
AND
INDIANAS.

The above Brands are without exception the very finest that Mr. NEUBERG has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

MANILLA CIGARS.

CAVITE BRAND,

The finest importation of the season.

Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Rs. 7 per 100.

In original cases of 10,000...Rs. 60 per 1,000.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE TRADE.

Intending purchasers are recommended to make EARLY APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 167, at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mon. F. De Bosignac. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Middle Colaba, lately in the occupation of S. J. Harrison, Esq. Rent Rs. 110. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SMALL BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of John Ryan, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Byculla. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the RESIDENCE in Forbes Street, now occupied as Offices, by J. Morris, Esq., C.E. Rent Rs. 65. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THERMOMETERS
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch	Rs.	1 8 to Rs.	6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	,,	2 8 to ,,	3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases	,,		5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	,,	8 0 to ,,	10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs.	8 0
Porcelain do. do.	,,	20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs.	20 0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	,,	20 0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	,,	34 0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood	Rs.	4 and ,, 6 0
Maximum do. do.	,,	7 and ,, 9 0

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

RAIN GAUGES.

GUARANTEED ACCURATE,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,, 1 0	POTASH WATER	,, 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,, 1 0	LITHIA WATER	,, 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,, 1 0	VICHY WATER	,, 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW EDITION. ENLARGED.
With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs, Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs.		From 15 lbs. and upwards.		Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45 to 50

TO ARRIVE,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ..... Rs. 30
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes ..... ,, 35 to 39

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 80 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1876. 10, Rampart Row.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI and TOLL FARMS of this Collectorate, and the ABKARI FARMS of the DANG COUNTRY, will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kutcherry, at DHULIA, on THURSDAY, the 15th June 1876, at 12 o'clock.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Lambkani, 2nd June 1876.

NOTICE REGARDING CURRENCY NOTES FRAUDULENTLY ROBBED.

I, the Undersigned Thacker Indarjee Narronjee, hereby give notice that on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 1st June 1876, certain person or persons, actuated with an evil design, and on the pretext and false inducement of getting me employment as a muccadum, took me to a bungalow situated at Girgaum to the south of the Parathna Somaj, and while there, forcibly took away from my hands currency notes of the value of Rs. 10,000, notice of which has already been given

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 3RD JUNE 1876.

ANY little steadiness which the Liverpool Cotton Market exhibited in the early part of the week has been lost again within the past two days. Friday's Piece Goods Market in Manchester was of a disappointing character and, as we surmised in such event, Liverpool immediately relapsed into as great dulness as before; the sales yesterday being but 8,000, and to-day 7,000 bales, while the only change in prices is a decline of ¼d. per lb. quoted in Fair Bengals on the spot. It is very evident from the way things have gone that the market is not yet ripe for any permanent improvement. Prices are low certainly, and do not afford much room for a further decline, but because this is so, it does not of necessity follow that there should be an advance. On the contrary, to our thinking, there has seldom been a position showing weightier reasons for continued dulness. Stocks are enormous; Manchester trade is bad; and so far as influences from this side go, is likely to be worse before it is better; while in the back ground there is the ever present possibility of an European war. Any one of these causes would under ordinary circumstances, afford sufficient grounds for a depressed market, and even therefore a peaceful settlement of the continental difficulties would not alone justify higher prices for cotton. That a recovery will take place in time is pretty certain. We are not likely to see another American crop equal to the last for some years to come, nor is the result of this season likely to foster increased cultivation on this side, while the very fact of the present depression in Piece Goods and trade generally means proportionate activity later on. But these contingencies are comparatively remote, and by no means justification for a rise in the immediate future. The position of Surats owing to limited supplies is perhaps stronger than the market generally, but on the other hand it must be borne in mind that this is already in a great measure discounted, the difference between Surats and American being less than it has been since the American war if not less than it ever has been.

The visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant, shows the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1876	1875	1874
Total of all kinds...	2,670,000	2,688,200	2,834,690
" of Surats...	630,000	1,001,360	1,028,870

For the U. K. alone the figures are:—

	1876	1875	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,051,000	969,770	982,400
Do. London.....	57,625	102,140	137,520
American Afloat.....	130,000	185,000	124,000
E. Indian.....	230,000	378,000	454,000
	1,458,625	1,634,910	1,677,920
Price of Mid.-Orleans.....	6 3-16d.	8 1-16d.	8d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	4¾d.	5¼d.	5 9-16d.
Difference ...	1 13-16d.	2 13-16d.	3 1-16d.

The American figures to date compare with the previous two years as follows:—

	1876	1875	1873
Week's Receipts	13,000	13,000	17,000
" Exports to U.K.....	10,000	39,000	19,000
" " Continent ..	11,000	5,000	6,000
Total Receipts Since 1st Sept.	4,019,000	3,396,000	3,680,000
" Exports to U. K. ..	1,806,000	1,699,000	1,710,000
" " Continent ..	1,154,000	779,000	938,000
" Stocks at the Ports.....	406,000	296,000	296,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change.

We hear nothing as to the home Money Market, but the English and French funds are declining, which does not look as if the Turkish question had simply arrived. Consols yesterday were quoted at 94 ex-dividend equivalent to a fall of ⅛ and to-day come 93⅞, making a drop of ¼ in two days, while French Rentes are quoted at 104¾, a decline of ⅜. We are glad to see that Reuter's Co. have adopted our suggestion of resuming daily quotations both for Consols and Rentes. They are the best indication of the political situation and as such are the most important items of commercial intelligence we could receive at present.

There is nothing fresh about Silver and the public telegrams have told us nothing as yet respecting the amount of Council drafts which will be offered for tender at the India Office on Wednesday.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been next to nothing doing and rates are unchanged in every respect. The Banks are still willing sellers, but at the same time they are rather more disposed to buy than they were yesterday. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 3-16d. per Rupee
Do. telegraphic transfer.....	1s. 8 5-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8¼d. "

On Calcutta we have heard of nothing being done and there is no change; a remark which applies also to GOVERNMENT PAPER which has become perfectly stagnant of late.

In SHARES there has not been much doing to-day and values have not fluctuated materially.

COTTON is still dull and the transactions on the Green to-day have been most limited. Dealers go on storing their stocks rapidly and in a few days there will be very little left out on the Green except the lowest rejections, which mainly find an outlet as native consignments. Prices are nominally unchanged. The receipts yesterday were 9,332 bales.

FREIGHTS continue very quite and we scarcely hear of a transaction. By Steamer we quote £2-1-3 to £2 2-6 and by Iron sailing ships £2-2-6 for Liverpool, but these rates are to a great extent nominal.

PIECE GOODS do not show the slightest change. The up-country demand appears to have been pretty well satisfied for the time being and from first hands no sales are reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	all	Agra Bank	101
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New...	792
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
50,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L., & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China.....	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	108 exd
10,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,140
7,600	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	1,000	400	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1 400	all	10[illegible]	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES

...	£20	218 7-8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
	£20	103 14-8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares...	126
	£20	65 7-8	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21 13-1	do.	Ditto	24
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	199 5-16	do.	Do. New Shares	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	3,350	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
20[illegible]	2,000	1,150	58 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	550
250	1,000	all	Nil.	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.....	3,350
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
125	500	all	68 ps	Burar Company (New)...	530
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Cambay Press Co.....	385
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.....	900
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	15
500	1,380	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.....	3,200
100	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	150
362	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.....	950
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	1,550
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	550	all	100 ps	French Press Co.....	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	410
5,130	400	400	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	340
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co. Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525
600	750	600	...	Scinde Press Co.....	1,000
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
800	1,00[illegible]	..	125ps*	Volkart's & United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,450	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,890
1,000	50	all	4½ pct.	Bombay Gas Company...	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	700
500	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	210
4,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld...	70
1,000	50	all	4 ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	37
1,990	501	all	30 ps	Preacher & Co.....	375 exd
...	250	all	40 ps	Vegas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th May as compared with that for 22nd May:—

Liabilities.	22nd May. Rs. A. P.	29th May. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	14,47,160 13 1	14,47,140 13 1
Treasury Balance	3,92,59,172 15 4	4,12,35,653 0 8
Other Deposits	1,34,24,154 13 4	1,72,39,824 11 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,16,648 7 1	2,11,309 15 8
Bundries	9,60,267 15 4	10,15,283 10 0
Rs.	8,03,03,434 0 2	8,11,48,422 0 0

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,64,36,186 11 0	1,02,59,161 11 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	57,76,437 14 11	55,13,091 14 11
Credits on ditto	59,49,424 10 9	68,97,221 11 0
Bills discounted.....	2,04,97,389 7 8	1,98,63,835 11 0
Dead Stock	10,60,415 12 8	10,60,522 0 8
Stamps	12,062 8 10	11,881 1 10
Balances with other Banks	9,61,603 2 0	11,49,322 9 1
Sundries.....	3,56,702 3 8	[illegible]5,06,206 3 5
Bullion	21,217 10 7	21,442 9 7
Cash at Head Office	1,36,06,157 11 8	1,54,28,827 13 8
Do. at Branches	1,56,19,582 5 0	1,45,47,808 9 6
Rs.	8,03,03,434 0 2	8,11,48,422 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Tebe, Captain G. Daneich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 4th instant at 5 P.M.

THE BARQUE MURIEL, 626 tons, Captain J. Nicholson, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool, (January 22nd), with a cargo of 930 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE BLACK PRINCE, 803 tons, Captain D'Baillie, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool (February 5th), with a cargo of 1,086 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE COUNTY OF FORFAR, 996 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Glasgow (April 19th) via Java, with a cargo of 400 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Lingah.—Mr. Shaik Essa bin Khaleeffa, Mr. Essub bin Essa, Mr. Hassan Alli, and seventy-nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed on Saturday last for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Goodfellow and servant, Mr. Nilson, Mr. and Mrs. Kiveley, and twenty-four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	County of Forfar ...	Stewart	Glasgow, Apr 19.
3	Muriel	Nicholson	Liverpool, Jan 22.
	Black Prince	Baillie	Liverpool, Feb 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
3	Circassian.....	Clarke	Liverpool.
	Stella.....	Barns.....	Rangoon.
	Electra	Thomson	Bremerhaven.
	Koina (s).....	Morrison	P. Gulf.
	Viagoria (s).....	Sayers	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
30	Arabia (s).....	Britten	Singapore, May 13.
	Burmah (s).....	Lewis	Kyouk Phyoo, May 26.
	Marie Celina	Margonetre ...	Mauritius, Apr 18.
31	David Brown	Colord	Madras, Apr 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
30	City of London(s)...	.....	.....
	Ellerslie	.....	.....
	George H Warren...	.....	.....
31	Australia(s).....	.....	.....
	Royal Alexandra ...	.....	.....
	Kilkerran.....	.....	.....
	Cedric	.....	.....
	Saxon	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.		
1	Africa (s).....	Bombay, and S. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
31	Reigate.....	Cocanada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—25 casks roll sulphur, C Macdonald and Co; 8 cases copper sheets, 3 bundles copper bolts and 3 bundles yellow metal bolts, Pursotum Goculdass.
Cella s—6 packages earthenware, Abdool Hoosen Rahimbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s—2 cases hardware and 1 case glassware, Ebrahim Peerkhan; 2 casks bleaching powder, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Minerva s—2 cases dye, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—19 barrels muratic acid and 12 barrels soda carbon, Cowasjee Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia—370 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 75 bales cotton, Heerachund Jaichund.
Hospodar—139 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
British Army—500 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sallaymahomed Goolamhusson.
Stornoway—120 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschecck and Co.
Sierra Morey—100 bales cotton, Yussoojee Mooraljee; 220 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 182 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayall.
Knight Companion—230 cwts coir yarn, Shamjee Pudumsee; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
European s—52 bales wool, Mootee Jeths; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Tolseedass; 18 bales wool, Jewanjee Pestonjee; 19 bales wool, Hurjeewan Yussoojee; 125 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 121 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 36 bales cotton, Dayalboy Cullianjee; 155 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 29 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 143 bales wool, Ramjee Roye'und; 30 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 56 bales cotton, Yussoojee Vadjella; 104 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee; 70 bales cotton, Sheericurson Radhacurson.
Europa s—63 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co; 72 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Venechund Joytadass; 100 bales cotton, W and A. Graham and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 250 bales cotton, Yurujlall Luckmonbhoy; 86 bales cotton, Sheericurson Radhacurson.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—21 bags coffee, P and O Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Zerbino s—350 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Statos s—50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Travancore s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschecck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelang s—2 boxes coffee, P and O Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lucy A Nickels, 12 bags coffee, James Mackintosh and Co.
Edward Nickels, 2,235 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers; 150 packages sandalwood, Vinay and Co; 735 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—75 packages cloves, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 15 bales twist, Narandass Rajaram and Co.

HIGH COURT.—5TH JUNE.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

14-74—Pestonjee K—Purshotum Mooljee vs Valloo Dhamjee Nimgton H and L—Part heard.
5-75—A Framjee—Dadameya Noormahomed vs Goolbai widow R Morojee—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
68-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Khoja Abdoolla Musanee vs Khoja Sulleman Khaklaw—Tyabjee and Sayani.
81-76—Prescot and Winter—Thomas Grieve Young vs Bomanjee Shapoorjee—Ardaseer Framjee.
84-76—Shamrao P—Hurryshanker Balcrushna and another vs Grushnarao Raghoonath and others—Jefferson and Smith.
648-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bhadoor Madon S vs Mungesh Raghoonath and another—P Kavasjee.
46-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hurnath Waggu vs Zeekeria Ayub and another.
170-75—Prescott and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribovandass vs Hajeebai widow and others—Fletcher and Smith.
490-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Moorjee Topan and others vs Sadhe Vaikort Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescot and Winter—Haje Oomer Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook.

Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

For Counsel's Reply.

369-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satai Haji Mahomed vs Haji Vydina, Haji Ebrahim and others—Lynch and Tobin, Muljee and Bomonjee and Nanu N B.

LONG CAUSE.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed A Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.
183-75—L Fletcher—Sidoo Raghoo vs Pandoo Jannoo and another—In person.
666-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—Assoo Runmull and others vs Mowjee Cullianjee and others—Lynch and Tobin
520-74—Tyabjee and Sayanee—Ayeshabebee widow vs Shabodin Hafiz Nuzmoodeen—M Prescot and Winter
696-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Ruttonbai Khanbai widow and others vs Hussonbhoy bin Syedna and Co and others—A Framjee.
846-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Hurridass Soonderdass vs Memon Mahomed Ally—Lynch and Tobin.
79-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—Amadroola bin Hamedoola and others vs Karina Mahomed B and others—A Framjee.
547-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Salay Mahomed and Co and others vs Kessowjee Toolseydass.
578-74—Mr Fletcher—Bhai Mejee bin Ali and Co vs Banubee and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—Smale—L Huskel Tolker vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee.—Mooljee and Bomonjee
624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuban Moosajee—Muljee and B.

LONG CAUSES.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.
442-75—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj C. and others vs Vumulchund Purtabiall—Craigie L and Owen.
565-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee G vs Navasbai widow—Prescot and Winter.
253-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy and others vs Framjee Sorabjee Sajan.—In Person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rabimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—J C Camn.
43-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Sitabai widow vs Wittoba Madhoorungand others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
418-75—Shamrow—Henry Gambi vs Fandarinath Ramchund and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
266-75—K Monjee—Manocklall Atmaram vs Godavaribai—Prescot and Winter.
1109-68—A Framjee—Goolbai vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camaand J C Camn.
370-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haje Salay Mahomed and others vs Hurseedass Purshotum and another—Fletcher and Smith.
371-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Sala Mahomed &c. and others vs Moorarji Curseondass—Fletcher and Smith.
372-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Salay Mahomed and others vs Vussonjee Cursonjee—Fletcher and Smith.
373-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Salay Mahomed &c. and others vs Motechund Suntookchund—Fletcher and Smith.
374-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Salay Mahomed &c. and others vs Soorutram Bhayo—Fletcher and Smith.
375-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Salay Mahomed &c and others vs Lukmichund Nursey.
6-75—Prescott and Winter—Thacker Muchooradass Pragjee vs Thacker Goculdass Pragjee—Crawford and Boevy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.

Utterson, Major, Bombay 15th Regt, N I, on leave, from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Maddan, Capt, Bombay 16th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.
Bather, Conductor, Bombay Barrack Department, on duty, to Ahmednugger.
Cunningham, Surg Major, Bengal Medl Dept, on duty, to Augur.
Stevens, Lieut Col. Bombay Cavalry, on leave, to Mhow.
Utterson, Major, Bombay 15th Regt N I, from leave, to Ahmednuggur.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 3rd June 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
24th Regt N I—Maj J Barras, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer vice Maj Hawthorn, proceeded on furlough.
This cancels that part of G O[illegible] 219, 22nd April, appointing Maj Barras, Offg Wing Officer 18th N I.
28 Regt N I—Capt J M Madden, 1st Wing Subn, 16th N I, to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Lt Forjett, proceeded on furlough.
29th Regt N I—Lt C F Baugh, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt Smith, proceeded on furlough.
With reference to G G O No 324 of 30th Ultimo, Surgns J W Clarkson and J Parker, M D, are placed on general duty, Bombay.
The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specified:—
Col C O Maude, S C, Judge Advocate Genl of the Army, 23rd May 1876.
Capt W S Peat, General List Cavalry, 28th May 1876.
Conductor C Bather, Barrack Dept, 30th May 1876.
The undermentioned men employed in the Barrack Dept, are transferred to the Unattached List:—
No 5 B/75-5 Private John Keeman, 15th Foot and No 1519 Corporal George Anderson, 66th Foot.
Serjts John Dearkin and John Nilli, employed on the Bombay Defences, are remanded to the 6th Bde R A, for discharge.
Serjt P Casey, employed in the House of Correction, Bombay, is appointed to the Commissariat Dept.
Qr-Mr Serjt W J Peake, Poorundhur Sanitarium, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a Detachment Court Martial is remanded to the 1st Battalion 2nd Regt.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Kirkee Station Order—Dated 31st March 1876, appointing Lieut G B W Martin, D Batty C Bde R[illegible] A, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the period Capt P H Greig commands D Batty, C Bde R H A, in Major Raynsford's absence on leave.
Poorundhur Station Order—Dated 11th May 1876, appointing Serjt H Ayres, 2nd Batn 7th Regt, to act as Qr-Mr Serjt at Poorundhur, vice Peake, reduced, and pending the permanent appointment of a Non-Commissioned Officer.
98th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 24th May 1876, appointing Lt A J Price, Actg Instructor of Musketry, during the absence of Lt Smallpiece, on leave, with effect from the date of departure of Lt Smallpiece.
108th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 15th May 1876, appointing Lt G L H Starr, to act as Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt Apthorp, promoted.
20th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 18th May 1876, appointing Lt-Col W H Blowers, Offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt and Capt J R Iredell, Offg 2nd, to officiate as 2nd in Comd on the absence of Maj T Kettlewell) in addition to his own duties, from the 14th Idem, in succession to Col Bacon, retired.
28th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 23th May 1876, appointing Lt Col T R Nimmo, Offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, Maj W H Newport, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt J V Kelsall, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of Col Baigrie.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
3rd Hussars—The leave granted to Lt-Col E G E Rogers, in G O C No 194, 29th March last, is cancelled at that officer's request.
55th Foot—Capt (Local Maj) O S D Osborne, to England, from date of availing himself of it, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.
63rd Foot—The leave granted to Maj J Wakefield, in G O C No 295, 17th May 1876, is cancelled at that officer's request.
Surgn Maj A R Hudson, M B, to Mount Aboo, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 31.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr W C Muller, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Rungpore, on leave is appointed to be Personal Asst to the Comr of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division. This cancels the orders of the 5th inst, appointing Mr C N Banerjea to that appointment.
Mr Edward Drummond, Dist and Sessions Judge of Sarun, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th June next, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.
Mr W C Muller, Personal Asst to the Comr of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, having resumed his duties on the 16th inst, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th Feb last is cancelled.
The Lt-Govr has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr W Reips of his commission as a Lt "B" Company, Darjeelin Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Capt C H Garbett, Asst Comr, returned from furlough, is posted to Lohardugga.
Mr Robert Carstairs, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to be a Marriage Registrar under Act XV of 1872 for the Dist of Tipperah.
Mr F R Sollier, Sub-Divisional Officer, is appointed to be ex-officio Sub-Registrar of Karigram, in the district of Rungpore, vice Baboo Ship Chunder Mookerjee, removed.
Mr J W Hinson, M A, Professor in the Patna College, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the third class of the Bengal Educational Service.
Mr J K Rogers, Professor of the Patna College, is transferred to the Presidency College.
Mr A C Jackson, Professor of the Presidency College, is transferred to the Patna College.
Mr H M Risch, Asst Comr, is appointed to be Secy to the Dist School Committee of Manbhoom.
The following Babus having reported their arrival from England, are posted temporarily to the Presidency Genl Hospital, viz:—
Sirdhari Lall Mitter, Surgn P A Weir and Surgn P J Freyer.
Mr W H Cornith, Dist Supt of Police, Bankoora, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bishenpore.
Mr W B Peade, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed leave for one month, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
Mr H Hastings, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr W F Smith, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to be a Municipal Comr for the town of Patna.
Mr H Luttman-Johnson, CS, Secy to the Chief Comr of Assam, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Cachar during the absence, on furlough, of Mr O G R McWilliam, CS, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters Simla, 27th May* 1876.)

The C-in-C in India, is pleased to make the following appointments:—
92nd Highlanders—Lt F G Kinloch, having passed by the higher standard, to be Interpreter dated 9th May 1876.
Brigade Staff—Capt A G Wynen, 39th Regt, to officiate as Bde Maj at Morar, till the return from sick leave of Capt Wolseley, or until further orders dated 18th May 1876.
Station Staff—Benares—Capt A L'E H Holmes attached to the 15th Bl Cavy, to be station Staff Officer, dated 19th May 1876
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
Royal Artillery—Lt J G Stone to be Capt from the 22nd March 1876.
109th Regiment—Lt J C Hutton to be Capt from the 4th Aug 1875.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Rohilcund District Order, dated the 10th May 1876, appointing Lt H C H Leslie, Actg Interpr, at Bareilly, vice Lt Hon'ble Maj Bingham, proceeded on sick leave, pending the arrival of Lt Hon'ble Maj Bingham.
Lt-Col H Fagan, 3rd Sikhs, to be Commissioner of Peshawur, vice Lt-Col Macnabb, appointed to the Punjab Commission.
Lt-Col H Fagan, 3rd Sikhs, to be Commissioner of Peshawur, vice Lt-Col Macnabb, appointed to the Punjab Commission.
Capt D W Inglis, General Least, Infy, offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Hennessey.
35th Native Infantry—Capt F W Nicolay, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Fosbery, on furlough, but to continue to officiate as Adjt in Command until the arrival of Maj Birch.
Lt F T Goodridge, 2nd Wing Subn 13th N I, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Hayes, on furlough and to act as Adjt in addition, vice Nicolay.
41st Native Infantry—Lt C F Vice, S C, 2nd Wing Subn 3rd N I, to be Qr Mr.
The General leave granted to Col J B Thelwall, C B, Comdt 21st N I in G O C C 4th April last, p 146, is extended to the 30th Sept next.
The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on the 22nd May 1876:—
Lt J Browne, 1-11th Regt.
The following Orders are confirmed:—
Allahabad Division Order, dated the 16th May 1876, directing Surgn J Moran to take charge of the duties of the Garrison Surgn at Chunar, with effect from the 6th April 1876
Bareilly Brigade Order, dated the 17th May 1876, appointing Lt and Adjt Sir C H Leslie, Bart 37th N I, to officiate as Bde Maj Staff Officer, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on inspection duty of Maj G W Smith, Bgde Maj.
Murree Station Order, dated the 17th May 1876, directing Capt and Bt Maj W H Burton-Yeland—Sittabai widow vs Wittoba Madhoorungand others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
418-75—Shamrow—Henry Gambi vs Fandarinath Ramchund and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
266-75—K Monjee—Manocklall Atmaram vs Godavaribai—Prescot and Winter.
1109-68—A Framjee—Goolbai vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camaand J C Camn.
370-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haje Salay Mahomed and others vs Hurseedass Purshotum and another—Fletcher and Smith.
371-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Sala Mahomed &c. and others vs Moorarji Curseondass—Fletcher and Smith.
372-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Salay Mahomed and others vs Vussonjee Cursonjee—Fletcher and Smith.
373-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Salay Mahomed &c. and others vs Motechund Suntookchund—Fletcher and Smith.
374-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Salay Mahomed &c. and others vs Soorutram Bhayo—Fletcher and Smith.
375-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Salay Mahomed &c and others vs Lukmichund Nursey.
6-75—Prescott and Winter—Thacker Muchooradass Pragjee vs Thacker Goculdass Pragjee—Crawford and Boevy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 2nd June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·704
Temperature of the Air	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·5
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	·668
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	89·8
Minimum do. do	81·0
General Direction of wind.....	W, WNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	205

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 7	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee,	,, 7	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 12	3-0 P.M.	No afte.
Australia	,, 24	3-0 P.M.	packetr.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	,, 9	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 9	3-

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.

SIMLA, 3RD JUNE.

The latest advices from Cashmere respecting cholera are more favourable. During the past week there have been 79 seizures and 46 deaths at Srinuggur, against 217 seizures and 106 deaths in the previous week. Reports from the surrounding districts are also less serious.

THE AFREEDEES.

There has been no movement of the Afreedees at the Kohat Pass during the past week. Everything is quiet.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE.

The race for the Oaks to-day resulted in a dead heat between Enguveranda and Camelia for first place. Merry Duchess obtained third place.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is confined to his room, the veins of his leg being inflamed.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung arrived in London yesterday.

A CEYLON APPOINTMENT.

The name of Mr. A. D. Colville Barclay appears gazetted as Accountant General of Ceylon in succession to the Hon. J. Douglas.

ARMY CHANGE.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

The *Army Gazette* announces that Major General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C. B., will shortly vacate his command in India and that he will succeed to the command of the Home District.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

Sir Salar Jung is still confined to his bed. He is being attended upon by Sir James Paget.

THE THRONE OF TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2ND JUNE.

Abdul Aziz has addressed a note to Murad Effendi, in which the former renounces the throne of Turkey.

THE SULTAN'S MANIFESTO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3RD JUNE.

The manifesto of the new Sultan of Turkey has been issued. It reduces the Civil List and promises to relinquish the Revenues from Crown property, to improve the finances and Education, to reorganize the State Council and the Ministry of Justice. It instructs the Ministry to devise a form of government most suitable to all the subjects of the Ottoman Empire in order alike to secure the liberty of everyone, and it hopes that the bonds of friendship, now subsisting between the Empire and the Great Powers, will be drawn still closer together. The manifesto finally proclaims the accession of Murad Effendi to the throne of Turkey by the grace of God and the will of the nation.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE, APT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	48,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	10,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	8,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	61,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	22,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	1,051,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	123,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London ..	57,625	do.

There has been a moderate enquiry for Surat during the week.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6-3.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 7-3.

40's Mule Twist ..... 0-10½.

3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94 ex dividend.

WEATHER REPORTS.—4TH JUNE.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W., thermometer 88, fall of rain 15 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 2, thermometer 89, barometer 29·94.

MANGALORE, 9·10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N.E., to W. W., ther. max. 88 min. 84.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W. and W. strong, thermometer 94.

It is stated that the illness of H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram is not of a critical or dangerous character, and that by latest accounts his health is improving.

It is believed that Sir Louis Mallet, though considerably improved in health, is likely to resign his Under-Secretaryship at the India office at no distant date.

"A PERPLEXED Politician," who has been reading the scanty telegrams about the revolution in Turkey, wishes to know how the Sultan Aziz can also be the Sultan As isn't !!

A BEGUM who, it is reported by the *Koh-i-Noor*, a Punjab paper, is some relative of the Nawab of Rampore, intends leaving Agra soon for England to pay a claim before the Privy Council which she has against the above Nawab. Mr. Wilson, a pleader, accompanies her.

COLONEL T. E. Gordon, who, it will be remembered, was second in command to Sir Douglas Forsyth on the second expedition to Yarkund, has published his experiences, with a few illustrations from his own pencil. The book may be expected within a mail or two.

WE hear that Colonel Ward takes the bonus this year, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Ryall succeeds to the command of the 8th B. C. If varied experience of Bengal Cavalry regiments qualifies for a command, this officer ought to stand well, the *Englishman* thinks, for he has now successively held command of the 3rd, 17th, 14th, and 8th B. C.

MURAD EFFENDI, the son of the late Sultan, and nephew of the monarch who has just been dethroned, is a comparatively enlightened Prince, who has, if we are not mistaken, says the *Englishman*, been partly educated in England. Some time ago, the Sultan instigated and supported by Russia, was bent on altering the order of succession in favour of his own son, and it was solely owing to the strenuous opposition of England that Murad Effendi was not robbed of his birth-right.

IT is stated that the Secretary of State has notified that the necessary machinery and appliances for the manufacture of 9-pounder Hale rockets, at the rate of 300 per month, will be supplied to India. The machinery, when received, is to be fitted up in the existing factory at Dum-Dum, where it is thought there is sufficient space available for the purpose, with the exception of the rocket and pellet machines which, from the nature of the work carried on, will necessitate a separate building for each.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following special telegrams :—

SIMLA, 1st June.

Dr. Bellew is summoned, probably, by the Viceroy for consultation respecting some political prospects not yet disclosed.

The Privy Council decision in the Bownugger case will necessitate some special legislation putting the former session on a legal basis. Government has power to do this, though a *Gazette* proclamation is insufficient.

SIMLA, 2th June.

An Agricultural Conference has assembled here under Mr. Hume's auspices; Messrs. Cotton from Bengal; Buck, North-West; Mackworth and Young, Punjab; and others.

Arrangements will be made for improvement interprovincial trade statistics.

Theatricals at Government House on the 8th.

AN important and valuable discovery of sandalwood is said, by the *Sydney Morning Herald*, to have been made amongst the mangroves in the neighbourhood of Cooktown, in Australia. A sample shipment was forwarded to Sydney by the Leichardt. It is scarcely possible to overestimate the importance of such a discovery at this juncture, for, as an article of commerce, it is truly valuable, being largely used in connection with the religious ceremonies of the Chinese, and, owing to the uncertainty and often scarcity of the supply, commands a very high price.

THE Ootacamund paper tells the following story in connection with the "test letters" which the Post Office is fond of sending out occasionally :—"A trading firm, whose designation and location (as the Yankees would say) need not be mentioned, complained to the Post Office Officials, of the loss of several remittances in passing through the post. A few days ago the head of the firm received a letter containing postage stamps to the amount of one rupee, purporting to come from a Mr. Shakespeare. As no Mr. Shakespeare's name was on the firm's books, the head of the establishment awaited that gentleman's further instructions. In a few days an official letter from the Post Office authorities informed the firm in question that the letter of such-and-such-a-date, signed Shakespeare, was a test letter, and the stamps must be returned to the Post Office. But the firm didn't see it. They replied that the letter came from a Mr. Shakespeare, for whom they held the rupee in trust; and that if the money really belonged to the Post Office, or if the Post Office was Mr. Shakespeare, either Mr, Shakespeare or the Post Office would have to prove it. The Post Office appears to have caved in"

THOMAS MARTIN, who was recently arrested at the English Hotel in Bombay and taken to Calcutta, was charged at the Police Court there on Wednesday last by Messrs. Black and Murray, with taking delivery of a gold locket by certain false representations, but as Dr. Ray, attached to H. M.'s 40th Regiment stationed at Dum-Dum, a material witness in the case, had written to state that he was unable to attend court that day, cholera having broken out in his regiment, his Worship thought it necessary to further adjourn the hearing to that day week. The above defendant was further charged, at the instance of Murray, with criminal misappropriation in respect to a gold watch, valued at Rs. 400. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that on or about the 3rd April, the defendant bought of his firm, on credit, a gold watch valued at Rs. 190. The following day he called on the firm, and complained that it had stopped, whereupon he took it from him; that on his representing he could not do without a watch on his duties, he took out a watch (the one under enquiry) from his pocket, and handed it to him for use till the time his own was repaired. That watch, he now ascertains, is in the possession of a gentleman in Bombay, and in temporarily parting with it, he never meant it to be taken away from Calcutta. After the examination of Mr. Murray, his Worship granted a formal adjournment to Wednesday week; granting Inspector Costello, the officer in charge of the case, a subpœna for the search of the watch and production of witnesses from Bombay in the *interim*.

WE are glad to notice that the *Indian Spectator*, a tiny hebdomadal published in Bombay by natives, is adopting the policy of speaking the "truth and shaming the devil," even to its countrymen. The *Spectator* has already hit several nuisances and shams very hard, and as its articles are wonderfully well-written, and a pleasant contrast from the bad English and feebleness usually displayed in the columns of Anglo-Vernacular prints, it is bound to succeed if it holds on to the policy of anti-humbug and outspokenness as well as it has begun. In its last number the *Spectator* refers as follows to an article which the Calcutta *Statesman*, which has recently had a powerful fit of Anglophobia on it, published to prove that the "country cannot last" because there are not many more natives than there are on the Bench of the High Courts throughout India :—"We are bound to say that the *Statesman* has hit some of the weak points of the British Government, and we should be grateful to our contemporary for his powerful advocacy, if we did not feel certain that all the talk was most insincere. For some time past English journals are making efforts to win questionable popularity by flattering the natives and abusing the Government, against their convictions, we are afraid. We have been convinced of this long since, and we can point to more than one influential Anglo-Indian journal whose transparent attempts to eke out a livelihood by pandering to the weaknesses of wealthy natives are notorious. We are compelled, by the force of our convictions, to place the *Statesman* in the same category. Perhaps our English contemporaries are not aware that their underhand attempts to make their journals popular with the natives are detected and adequately despised for their meanness. The *Statesman* must convince us of his sincerity before we can accept his advocacy on our behalf."

THE wisdom of the Postal Department is exemplified in a recent circular. The Director-General says, we quote the Calcutta *Daily News* :—"It has been found that the rate at which re-posted registered newspapers are charged [postage] is not uniform." Half an anna is enough postage for a registered newspaper, if re-posted at the place of publication. If this registered newspaper is re-posted elsewhere than the place of publication—save the mark, the postal authorities say—"It becomes an unregistered newspaper." This logical deduction is above our comprehension. Once a parson always a parson. Once a registered paper re-posted elsewhere, the postal department says, it changes its nature, and becomes an unregistered article! In the name of the prophets, where is the common sense of this? There is another part of the enigma that puzzles us. If a registered newspaper is posted elsewhere unpaid, or not sufficiently paid, the order has been issued to tax it as an *unpaid* letter at letter rate of postage. To illustrate this—ordinarily a registered newspaper of 10 *tolas* weight, posted elsewhere, with only half an anna stamp, instead of an anna, the deficient postage is six pie. Instead of doubling this as a fine, the post office will charge *double* letter postage, which on ten *tolas* amounts to one rupee four annas, minus six pie. This must be very embarrassing to postal clerks to deal with papers liable to three rates of postage, *viz* :—

1. Rate on papers locally registered.
2. Rate on unregistered papers.
3. Letter rate on covers not sufficiently paid.

This registration system is only a snare to the public, and we question the policy of the Director-General in charging letter rates on newspapers. It would be worth the while of some person to post registered newspapers elsewhere than at the place of publication insufficiently paid, and address them to the staff of the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief, and then only would the magnates of the land realize what difficulties are placed in the way of those who post newspapers.

MAHIM ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the public road facing the Scottish Orphanage, Upper Mahim, and leading to the station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway is being metalled, presuming that the said road is under the control of the Municipality of Bombay, you will be conferring on the residents in the locality a great favour indeed by publishing this letter for the information of the Municipal Commissioner who, if he should consent to drive down that way, will be satisfied that only filling up a few hollows in a very indifferent manner is not consistent with any pretensions to road repairs, and to say the least, extremely unjust, to the numerous householders in Upper Mahim.

The European Municipal official who drives down the road in question often during the week, will be able to inform the Municipal Commissioner if the style of repairs is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of those justly entitled to a proper

Upper Mahim, 2nd June. ROAD.

THE UMBALLA SWEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"T. F." (suggestive initials) writes to you that in lotteries "the Field" is intended only to comprise horses "entered for the race after the sweep has been drawn." Does he know that the Derby entries for 1876 were made two years ago?

"T. F." should not write about that which he knows nothing.—Yours, &c. NAIRN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust in the interests of the sporting public that you will throw the weight of your influential newspaper into the scales against the malcontents who seem to think the Umballa sweep ought to be drawn over again. It was all fair and above-board, and of course the man who was lucky enough to draw "the field" gets the benefit of 'Forerunner's" place. "Forerunner" must have been omitted by an error, but then it is always to guard against such errors that "the field" is drawn, and it seems most ungrateful to the Umballa people who take the trouble to get up the lottery that cockneys and tinkers, who never go in for anything but the money-making part of sport should be allowed to write such extraordinary letters. You must not suppose from this that I have drawn anything, whence the reason of my present letter. On the contrary if you look at the published results you will not see, figuring as having drawn horse, the name of BOODLELOO.

"GROSS CRIBBING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondent who favoured you with the letter in to-day's issue headed "Medical Consultations for the Poor" has forgotten the inverted commas. The letter is a nearly verbatim copy of one by Dr. Heyword Smith published in the *British Medical Journal* of 8th April last; the only alterations being 'Dr. Chanmanace' (an attempted anagram, I fancy, on the name Maconachie) for 'Mr. ——.'—addition of 'eye disease'—one sentence of the original letter left out, and the one 'in order to avoid degradation &c. added before 'the remedy.'

The last paragraph of the letter is, however, quite original and is such a good specimen of "country English" that I wonder you did not detect the difference between its composition and that of the real letter of the Oxford M.D., who will no doubt be amused at the cooking his letter has undergone in Bombay.

But such gross cribbing should be exposed, and it would serve the man right to publish his name.—I am, &c. O. C.

June 3.

*** Our correspondent is quite right in his conclusions. The sender's name has been mislaid, or we should publish it *pour encourager les autres*.—ED. *B. G.*

THE LAST INSTANCE OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT MORALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondence which appeared in your issue of this day regarding the reward of Rs. 100 to Mr. H. M. King, of the Cotton Frauds Department, by Messrs. Volkart Brothers for services rendered to them, will not, I am afraid, be much appreciated by the subinspectors. Here is an officer who, if inclined to be dishonest, could have easily taken the tempting bait without a word of it being known to his superior, as because he honestly refused receiving the money, except through the head of his Department, the firm, which generously recognized this *extra-ordinary* assistance given by him, was instantly reminded of the existence of the dreaded Penal Code. It is beyond all doubt that the firm, in offering the reward did not court an introduction to the Code, as mildly pointed out in the resolution, but being under an obligation to the officer they simply did what any other firm would have done under similar circumstances. It is impossible to conceive why officers of this department, in cases of detection of fraud and seizure of adulterated cotton, should be prohibited from receiving rewards, whilst the Preventive branch of the Customs' service and the Police, enjoy the privilege. In the Preventive Service, when merchandise is seized, it is an established rule that half of the value of the goods is credited to Government and the other half paid to the preventive officer who, regardless of bribes, &c., honestly looks to the interests of Government. To withdraw an incentive which materially helps to suppress fraud and establishes free trade, is decidedly a bad policy, and it may be the means with those who are ill paid, and when temptations step in, of quietly taking all which may come in their way and simply whisper—mind! mum is the word!

DAVENPORT DUNN.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose two papers which appeared in a recent issue of the *Uncovenanted Service Gazette*, and as I am sure, they will be of much interest to your Uncovenanted readers, I trust you will kindly reproduce them in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The first is a letter regarding that much vexed question—a definition of the term *natives of India*—and bearing in mind the doubt that still exists in the minds of many thoughtful men as to the existence of the State disabilities which, at one time, there was a general belief the Secretary of State sought to place all Europeans under, I think we are one and all concerned in the removal of all uncertainty on the subject by an authoritative ruling, and under the mutability of things Indian, only an Act of Parliament can give such a ruling as will suffice to place the matter beyond the region of doubt and controversy.

The subject has, I know, been worn threadbare, but Sir it is only by weary iteration that redress can be obtained for unpalatable things, and unfortunately this grievance has proved a very unpalatable one for the authorities of the India Office.

Broadly stated it is simply this; the Secretary of State decides that all appointments requiring to be held by Europeans are to be at *his* entire disposal, and all others which may be held by either Europeans or natives are to be given to natives, and to discourage as far as possible, the entrance of Englishmen into the service of the State by appointment in India, our noble Secretary of State steps in and, admitting that, of course, local Governments will continue to obstinate enough to make these appointments at times in spite of the India Office orders, says—"Very well, those who do come in this way, although it may be very beneficial to the State that we should have their services still as they have not been appointed by us they shall not have the benefit of the new leave rulers, and, as in our supreme wisdom we have decided that 'natives' don't require liberal leave rules, we shall, for all purposes treat all such interlopers as 'natives' and decide accordingly."

The promulgation of the order that all appointments made in India were to be given, as far as possible, to natives, created such excitement that indignation meetings were held nearly all over India, and in one Presidency (Madras) the senior member of Council stated at a public meeting specially with a view to allay people's minds, that he believed the term "natives" was intended to include all domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. This cordial judiciously administered took some effect, but did not delay the submission home of memorials protesting against the apparent iniquity of the despatch, and the reply vouchsafed by the Duke of Argyll was that he intended to include all domiciled Europeans and Eurasians in the term *natives of India*. There, however, cannot be a doubt but that this was not originally intended or it could hardly have failed to have been expressly stated in a document of such vital import, and although this, to a certain extent, favourable interpretation of a despatch which in itself is by no means ambiguous has been obtained, it must continue uncertain whether the present and future Secretaries of State consider themselves bound by it.

Admitting, however, for the sake of argument that domiciled Europeans and Eurasians are *natives* there are other points that demand consideration.

For the sole purpose of wresting patronage from the authorities in India, we find the Secretary of State descending to the meanest acts. Nothing is too bad for us, whether it is the wasteful expenditure of lacs upon lacs of rupees or acts that must breed the most dire discontent; these do not affect the question one jot so long as the country becomes more and more governed not by those who are best fitted, by experience, ability and position to do so, but by one haughty statesman in England, one who cannot, in the nature of things, govern India for India's good as it is presently constituted. Only titles to office are what he is a consummate, clever, and an autocrat of the very first water. We—natives as well as Europeans—have our rights and our privileges as citizens, no one would flatly deny this; but we are so helpless under a bad system of dual government that we see these invaded day by day and yet can do nothing.

Leaving aside all such questions as the frightful cost of British troops to India when a local army would be the best for all purposes *and the cheapest*; the maintenance of the Staff Corps, at once the most effete and costly of institutions that could disgrace a community; the enormity of the burden cast on India's revenues by the India Office and its host of satellites, its "Royal College" and its sham "Council," the very loss in exchange to maintain which is so serious that reproductive public works are stopped to meet the drain although vast tracts of country are groaning for some means of outlet for their surplus produce; leaving aside, I say all, such questions there is the plain one that can be brought home to each of us that Englishmen are debarred from entrance into the service of the State here except through the portals of the India Office, and that Englishman domiciled here are not Englishmen but "natives," and even as natives only subordinate appointments are open to them, and under rules which a private company would scorn to frame for *its* employes. The argument that gross jobs have been perpetrated in India goes for nothing because there is no guarantee that quite as gross jobs will not be perpetrated by the India Office.

Ah! that a more able pen than mine could stir ourselves into something like corporate action!

I am afraid, Sir, this letter has transgressed limits, and I must crave your indulgence for so much space in the *Gazette*; the second paper I had perhaps better defer sending until another time when also I shall make some remarks on another subject.

VIATOR.

1st June.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered, excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ADAMS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The uncommon success met by the above Company is, indeed, quite richly deserved by the pushing promoters of this most important enterprise in our busy city. Mr. Kittredge, the life of this concern, is well aware, I daresay, of the great importance of extending the tramway line from the Colaba causeway further onward, as soon as practicable. There, we have the Sassoon Docks, where a large portion of our import and export trade is now being landed and shipped, on account of cheap charges and a great number of people from the town are obliged, on business, to go there several times during a day, and the Custom House establishment also, is kept there by the Government. Besides, the godowns of the largest importing firm in Bombay are accommodated there, and consequently a great number of piece goods merchants and their men are obliged every day to go there for their daily deliveries. There again we have also the Panday Sanstarium, where a considerable number of the families and friends of the resident patients daily go to see their connections, and a good many more would go to that place, if tramway facilities, so much appreciated in Bombay all round, were further extended to the present Colaba *terminus*. Besides, also, the residents of Middle Colaba will doubtlessly take the full advantage of the tramway conveyances, and I feel sure that if this desirable line were constructed, it will never fail to pay the Company.

I may also draw the attention of the tramway authorities to the fact that a large number of the railway passengers to Colaba from the Marine Line and Church Gate stations will, in all probability, turn to the tramway line, as most of the passengers are always obliged to walk over an inconvenient distance to reach the railway stations from their places of residence. L.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, 3RD JUNE.

THIS week has been one of variable weather, especially marked for high winds. Fever has been rather on the increase and coughs and colds prevalent among children. Cholera, that dreaded foe, has fortunately kept away from this station, but several districts have been visited by it more or less. The Hoshangabad district returns show 258 cases of cholera, of which 152 proved fatal. Narsingbpore, which is not far away, shows 61, of which 31 have proved fatal and several other districts varying between 50 and 8.

The Seoni district return shows the best rainfall during the week. We have nearly done with the hot weather for this year and a few heavy and refreshing showers will materially change the whole aspect of the country and brighten up and invigorate us after the langour and disinclination for active pursuits, which have characterised the season.

At length the Christ Church Orphange at Kamptee, an old building which from time to time used to be patched up when things were at their worst, has been taken in hand in right earnest and is being made habitable. It is a mystery as to what the Orphanage Committee were doing for such a length of time, for the house was positively dangerous to live in, but now that things will be different, censure may well be spared.

The old Police lines at Takloe, a place about a mile and a half to the north-west of Nagpore and famous for its hilly features, have been raised to the ground and in their place a substantial and neat set of barracks have been erected at a moderate cost. Great credit is due to the District Superintendent, Colonel Mathias, as also to the Inspector, Mr. Price, under whose immediate supervision these lines have been built, and I am sure that the Chief Commissioner, after his long absence at Pachmarlie, will, on his return to Nagpore, be very much pleased to see the new Police lines.

A singular instance of desperate conduct was displayed a few days ago by one of the compositors employed in the Chief Commissioner's office press, who stopped his Superintendent on his way home from office and demanded an audience to the grievance he had to make known. He was greatly excited and made use of rather insulting language, I am told, and went so far as to say he would injure the Superintendent if he did not give him satisfaction. The Superintendent very wisely complied with the man and so far succeeded in quieting him and returning to office, where he said, he would listen to what he had to say. I cannot say how the affair has ended, but from what I have managed to glean, the facts of the matter are these. The man in question, it appears, has for some time past been earning very low wages which he attributes to the great number of hands now in the press who, without anything special, except their poverty to recommend them, had from time to time been admitted thereby claiming work and depriving himself and other old hands of the large share they were at one time served with, which enabled them to earn a decent livelihood. This has been signalling to the old hands that they, on several occasions, protested against this system of an unlimited staff, but as no notice was taken of their complaints the man now under notice resolved to do something startling which would lead his superiors to see how great was his and his brother compositors' grievance. According to the existing piece work system which obviates the necessity of maintaining a fixed establishment on monthly salaries, the greater the number of hands the less is the quantity of work which falls to each man's share and consequently the smaller his earnings. This cause, viz. an unlimited number of hands, which produces a double effect, I might say a triple, if I be permitted to take into account the personal safety of the Superintendent of the press, should be remedied by having a limited number of hands, which I fancy could be easily done by calculating the approximate out-turn of work, say for one month (taking that month in which the greatest amount of work has been turned out) and the capacity of each man to turn out a certain portion and regulate the number of compositors accordingly. By this equal division of labour the men's earnings will naturally be equalised also and all grounds for complaint and dissatisfaction completely put down.

The new school master at Nagpore, in his anxiety to infuse new blood into his school and in the heat of his zeal to show that he must do something to rectify the state in which his predecessor left it, has gone so far as to address the parents of those children, who have been somewhat irregular in their attendance, in a tone of authority which I am not quite certain he is justified in doing. He informs these parents that their children have been irregular in their attendance and requests they will endeavour to ensure greater regularity in that respect, failing which he will be obliged to exclude them from his school. Now, this, to say the very least, is an assumption of authority which the School Committee alone can exercise. Had the school master therefore said he would, in cases of irregularity be compelled to represent the matter to the Committee, who, I am certain, would not act in so arbitrary a manner as the school master threatens to do, nothing could be seen about the matter.

Some of the native Christians belonging to the Roman Catholic Church took it into their heads the other day to represent by permission of the priests some sacred pieces which they performed in the Tamil language in a kind of a theatre composed of numerous bamboo tats put together in the shape of temple and whitewashed.

BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opens to-day after the usual summer recess.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PAVILION.—This pavilion, situated on the Esplanade near the Victoria Hotel, is now finished and Bombay may be said to possess the best and most commodious building for Gymkhana purposes in this presidency. The structure light, gay, and airy as it is, was designed by Mr. Adams, C. E., of the Public Works Department.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, on view of the body of a Parsee woman, named Goolbae. Deceased was about 22 years of age, the wife of Manockjee Dadabhoy, a carpenter. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by taking a quantity of opium.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—We hear it stated that Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit chairman of the board of directors of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, took the extraordinary step the other day of going suddenly into the office of the agents, Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co., and assuming sole charge of its affairs. The matter is likely to be taken into the High Court.

TRAMWAY EXTENSION.—The tramway line from the Apollo Bunder to the Bank of Bombay was opened for the first time on Friday afternoon last. A tramway car, in which were riding Messrs. Pedder, Kittredge, Gray, and Hill, passed over the line from the Bunder to the Bank. Wooden rails have been laid on the portion of the line directly opposite the High Court to prevent any disturbance being caused to the administration of justice therein.

BAZAAR AT BYCULLA.—We understand a bazaar will be held in the Baptist Church Day School, New Foras Road, Byculla, near the dhurumsala, to-day, commencing at 11 a. m., and closing late in the evening. The articles are of a varied description comprising the goods remaining unsold in the bazaar, held in the Town Hall in February last, and will be disposed of at *very moderate* prices. The proceeds will form a fund to build premises for the school.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A shigram driver, named Dadoo Ragoo, was on Saturday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing his horse, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Khannoo Balloo, a cart driver, was on the same day fined Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for a similar offence, in respect of his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent for the same Society.

THE FORT THEATRE.—The Star Company, after being closed for two nights the last week, opened again on Saturday evening last with a very full house. The entertainment commenced with J. S. Williams' farce of *Ici on Parle Français*, the principal characters of which were well sustained, followed by several songs and dances, the "gods" kindly assisting in the choruses of some of the songs. The "Original Parsee Character Duet," by Miss Minnie Williams and Miss Marian Ford, was charmingly rendered. Several of the songs were warmly applauded and elicited *encores*.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Nagaria Hurris. Deceased was a line guard in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. His duty was to look after the safety of the line from Dhanoo station to three miles north of that station. It appears on the night previous at 10 o'clock while deceased was on duty on his portion of the line, he was knocked down and run over by a goods train about twenty paces from the first level crossing gate house to the north of Dhanoo station. The gatekeeper at that crossing, happening to see the deceased lying on the line, at once went up to Dhanoo station, procured a lorry and had him removed to that station, from which place he was forwarded to Bombay for medical aid by the Ahmedabad mail train, which arrived at Grant Road station on the Friday morning at a quarter past 6 o'clock, from thence to the J. J. Hospital. Deceased appeared to be suffering from the shock caused by the injuries he had sustained and loss of blood, from which he rallied after stimulants were administered to him. Deceased had his right forearm crushed up to the elbow joint and the left arm up to the shoulder point extensively contused and lacerated. Amputation of the arms were deemed necessary and that operation was performed, but a relapse came on and he died four hours after admission. The inquest stands adjourned to this afternoon to be held at Byculla.

BARODA BUNKUM.—Sir Madhava Rao's speech, though short, is very rich in the rounded periods of the English language and the encomiums lavished on Sir Richard Meade and Mr. Melvill. These gentlemen may have deserved all the praise given them by the Dewan. But if the Dewan had been equally liberal in giving particulars of his administration as he has been in praise-giving, the public would not have any cause to complain. It may be perhaps that the task of entering into self-glorification has deterred the Dewan from giving more particulars and made him reticent. Whatever the cause, his speech is very meagre in exactly the thing which people wanted to know and consequently they feel rather dissatisfied.—*Native Opinion*.

BARBERS REFUSING TO SHAVE JINGURS.—We understand that a petition has been presented to Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the City Magistrate, by the head of the Jingur community against the City barbers for refusing to shave the Jingurs, and also play country music at their houses.—*Poona Observer*.

LANOWLEE.—From Lanowlee we hear that almost all the sources of its water-supply are dried up except the tank finished by Mr. Fryer. From this tank the engines are regularly supplied. But the general water-supply of Lanowlee is very deficient, as the new tank has not yet been filled by monsoon rain. The water may be required for some time to come for the engines and cannot be used for general purposes. The natives must be drinking anything but clean water just now. Private wells are at a high premium; but they are very few. The new tank will be a great boon to Lanowlee when it has once been filled by the monsoon rain. It is expected to meet all demands upon its resources for some years to come. Lanowlee has increased in population of late, and it is steadily increasing and bids fair to be a most important place. Would that the spirit of evil was less strong and powerful at this otherwise interesting station.—*Deccan Herald*.

"THE PARSEE PUNCH."—The *Indian Spectator* publishes the following about a Bombay Parsee press curiosity :—The editor of the *Parsee Punch* writes to the *Times of India* to defend his journal from our remarks which appeared in a late issue of the *Indian Spetator*. We do not know who D. Nowroji is; but it is satisfactory to find that our exposures of the *soi disant Punch* have had some effect. We repeat the *Parsee Punch* is a standing reproach to the community which supports it. Nobody but half-educated and illiterate men, of which unfortunately we have not a few in the upper classes of native society, can relish its gross and coarse humour. It is a notable fact that the *Punch* has scarcely any readers among the educated classes who by reason of their intelligence and public spirit are the best patrons respectable and independent journals can have. But, in spite of the general contempt with which the *Punch* is looked upon, we earnestly hope that its wealthy Parsee and Hindu patrons will withhold their support from it. We regret very much that we should have advertised the *Parsee Punch* by such prominent mention of it in our columns. For years past the respectable journalists of Bombay have ignored its very existence. Thus allowed to drag on its existence unattacked, the *Parsee Punch* has gained strength with the lapse of time, and has introduced the poison of its writings in hundreds of households. But we should be wanting in our duty to our numerous readers, and to the public we serve, if we did not raise a voice of warning even at this moment. Since the editor has challenged us to substantiate our former remarks we shall attempt to satisfy him in future issues. We desire nothing better."

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR" ON THE RECENT SINGULAR CORPORATION MEETING.—The Municipal address of congratulation to the Queen has called forth a deal of "bunkum." Mr. Rugunath Narayen Khote observed in his speech "that the only way for the British to discharge their trust of promoting our welfare is to treat us as their equals, and to give us a large share and voice in the administration of the country in order to cement effectually the bond of union between the two races having one and the same Aryan origin." We do not know, but it may be desirable to have "a large share and voice in the administration of the country," or even perhaps to be equals of Englishmen in all matters; but to found such a claim on a common Aryan brotherhood is ridiculous and silly. We may be able to make good our claim to "a large share and voice in the administration of the country" without a reference to pre-historic times and their legends. The ambition to be on the same level with Englishmen may be legitimate, but it is scarcely logical to say that because the Indian nation and the English nation derive their origin from a common stock, the latter should yield the former on the strength of that fact, power and position for which it is not fit. Mr. Khote is a prominent member of native society, enlightened and public-spirited. We are grieved, therefore, that he should be thus misled by the insincere talk of persons who found the claims of the natives of India to an increased share in the government of their country on the apocryphal authority of legends. Let our countrymen work honestly to raise their social status, and they may feel assured that the longed-for power and position will be easy of attainment. But it is the irony of fate that at a time when this country stands in need of bold and earnest reformers to sweep off the accumulated evils of ages, we have a band of selfish and interested men whose sole occupation is the creation of imaginary grievances and wrongs.—*Indian Spectator*.

MURDER AT BANDORA.

ON Wednesday last information was given to Mr. Inspector Austin, of the Mandvie section, that a fisherman, named Jadow, residing with his wife, named Bhowanee, at Coolywada, in Mandvie, has been missing for the past seven or eight days, and from what had transpired before a caste meeting of the *Coly* or fisherman's caste it has been strongly suspected that the man had met with some foul play and been murdered at Bandora through some contrivance between the missing man's wife and another of his fellow castemen, who lived with him at Coolywada, named Powsia Dakloo. Upon enquiries made by the police it was discovered that about nine or ten days ago the missing man Jadow in company with Powsia Dakloo's brother, named Dhurma, who had then come from Dhanda, a village near by Bandora, went, together to Dhanda and for the purpose of hauling up a prow belonging to them on the beach at Dhanda previous to the monsoons setting in. They appear to have arrived at Dhanda and with the assistance of the villagers there, got the prow hauled up the beach. Night having set in these three men—Jadow, Powsia and Dhurma, were seen by the villagers leaving Dhanda and proceeding towards Joom, another small village near Bandora. There it appears they landed and proceeded to drink after which the two brothers set about (when alone at the sea beach there) to knock Jadow down and strangled him. When life was extinct, or nearly so, they buried him in a hole dug on the sea beach with his head downwards, for such was the position of the body when it was discovered by the police on Friday evening last. The two brothers, Powsia and Dhurma on their having completed their object, Powsia returned to Bombay and Dhurma to his village Dhanda. Days passed off, Powsia was seen to be living in the house of Jadow with Bhowanee, the wife of Jadow on terms of intimacy, but there was no sign of Jadow's return. The caste people became suspicious and called for a caste meeting in order that Bhowanee might explain of her conduct towards Powsia before they had become of her husband. The woman [illegible] became alarmed at this, finding that the matter would become known, induced Sowlia Rama, a caste-[illegible] stop her caste-fellows from making further [illegible] into the matter, by tendering Rs. 194 to be [illegible] amongst them. Sowlia Rama finding the [illegible] serious matter that should not be looked over, [illegible] how to divulge the secret. Subsequently [illegible] expressed to him that she knew nothing as to [illegible] become of her husband, but that he had [illegible] from hauling up his boat at Dhanda to where [illegible] was accompanied by Powsia and Dhurma. Powsia came back and all that she knows was that she found the bunch of keys belonging to her husband fastened to the waist of Powsia, and ultimately she confessed to Sowlia Rama that her husband was murdered and buried on the beach at Dhanda by Powsia and Dhurma after their boat had been hauled up the beach. This matter was soon after reported to the Police. Powsia Dakloo was arrested and also Sowlia R

THE SHIP MAHABLESHWAR.

(Englishman.)

In January last, the Ship Mahableshwar, when going down the river in charge of Mr. Pilot Wells, grounded in the Rangafalla Channel, causing a loss of Rs. 25,000 to her owners. The Calcutta agents of the ship, Messrs. Lyall, Rennie and Co., forwarded a complaint to the Bengal Government, as an alteration in the channel had been communicated to the Master-Attendant on the day before the vessel grounded, but was not made known to the Pilots. The resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and His Honor considers that it is clearly established that the pilot and the Master-Attendant's office were in no way in fault, and that the entire blame attaches to the River Surveyor. It is the duty of the River Surveyor, when he finds any change in the channels, at once to send to Bankshall a report and a duplicate sketch. Besides these special reports and sketches, the River Surveyor sends up, from time to time, charts showing those alterations which have already been embodied in the special reports. These charts are not examined in the Master-Attendant's office; they are sent on at once to the Surveyor-General for reproduction by photozincography, and copies are then available for sale to merchants and to the public. The River Surveyor, Mr. Laycock, had sent up on the 28th December, a report, with sketches in duplicate, of certain changes in the Rangefalla Channel. On the 8th January he sent a chart, which reached the Master-Attendant's office on the 13th, and was, as usual, sent on to the Surveyor-General without examination. But this chart showed an important change in the channel, of which no report and sketch had previously been given. A spit of sand had run out into the usual navigation channel, and it was upon this spit that the Mahableshwar grounded. If the channel had been in the condition shown by the report and sketch of the 28th December, the pilot would have had 23½ feet of water at the place where the ship grounded. She was drawing 21½ feet, and the chart of the 8th January showed 20½ feet in this place. Mr. Laycock's explanation is to the effect that he thought the change of no great importance, and that, if the pilot had kept more to the eastward, he would have had plenty of water. The Master-Attendant shows that this explanation cannot be accepted as satisfactory. The Master-Attendant was not, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, to blame for not examining the chart. He might reasonably presume that it would not contain any information which had not previously been specially communicated. The pilot was not to blame for not keeping further to the eastward, as he had every reason to suppose that he was keeping a perfectly safe course.

The River Surveyor seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to have committed a grave neglect of duty in omitting to report, in the usual manner, a material change in one of the navigating channels; and it is to this neglect that the disaster to the ship is to be attributed. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, directs that Mr. Laycock be informed that his neglect of duty in this instance is regarded by the Government with serious displeasure, and that he be warned that inattention and oversight cannot be excused in an officer who holds so responsible a post as that of River Surveyor.

MAULED BY A TIGER.

A True Story.

(Indian Daily News.)

It may be an anachronism to advert now to an adventure which befell me a decade since, though I trust it will be none the less interesting in consequence of its ancient date. It was in the year 1865, as well as I can remember dates, that I formed one of a party of surveyors, engaged in the Raipore District, Central Provinces. It was in the summer of that year, while under canvas, that I had a desperate encounter with a huge male tiger; a circumstance which will be collected by many gentlemen to the present day.

Myself and my comrade—a young man of the same department—had just returned to our tents, fagged and used-up, for our noondayi meal, when intelligence of a "kill" was brought us by some cowherds. A tiger had stampeded on a herd of cattle, and carried a buffalo calf.

It often happens that danger overtakes us when we are least prepared for it; such was the case in this instance. We had been disappointed so often in our hunt for tigers that we went out but indifferently armed, leaving the best of our weapons behind. The carcass of the buffalo calf had been dragged across the dry sandy bed of an inconsiderable river into a ravine on the opposite bank; the broad wake on the sand and the pugs of the tiger, readily guiding us to the spot where both the tiger and the slaughtered buffalo lay, concealed beneath a natural canopy of over-hanging scrub jungle. We might have sighted the tiger then, but natives generally contrive to make sufficient noise to frighten away any dangerous animal, and their behaviour on this occasion was no exception to the rule. In spite of our remonstrances, the villagers, whom we had impressed into our service to assist in tracking the game kept up a continuous chatter as soon as they found themselves in a dangerous neighbourhood. This scared the tiger, and the beast slunk away, and took refuge in a network of even more densely over-grown ravines. However, as there was no very heavy jungle about, we still hoped to sight the tiger, and set about organizing a beat for stripes. The villagers were instructed to take their stand near the most likely spots, and endeavour, by shouting and beating with their sticks, to induce the tiger to break cover, while my comrade and myself climbed up two trees to guard a shallow ravine which would, in all probability be the route the tiger would take to the thicker jungle beyond. I had hardly composed myself in the tree when one of my men came running up to me in breathless haste, with the welcome tidings that the tiger had been spotted in a ravine hard by. It was then that I took a step which almost cost me my life. I descended and went to look after stripes in the ravine. And there, to be sure, he was; for, as I vainly endeavoured to catch a glimpse of him through the thick over-hanging herbage, he gave us conclusive evidence of his presence by a tremendous roar, which sent me and the natives flying like the rack of heaven, as Sir Walter Scott has it. The natives now became quite ungovernable through fear, and fled in all directions in the utmost trepidation; and it was all that I could do, by the use of threats, promises, and entreaties, to persuade them to keep their ground. Anything like getting them to advance, and beat the tiger out, was now quite out of the question, so I resolved upon making their very fears instrumental to the attainment of my object, and accordingly bade them make as much noise as possible. And a pretty considerable noise they did make. The echoes of Raipore bore testimony that day to the lungs of that demon crew. They shouted, they yelled, they cursed, they swore, they gesticulated, they capered, and cut a thousand antics. Such music as this, stripes had never heard in all his peregrinations on the plains of Chattesgurh. No being that lives and breathes could sit unconcernedly with such a hellish pack at his ears; and the tiger, very reluctantly, no doubt, left his lair, and made for the jungle, taking for his route the shallow ravine, just as I had foreseen. He came full in view as he cantered up the ravine; but as I was nervous through excitement, and the tiger was receding from me tail-on-end, I fired at a considerable disadvantage, and missed with both barrels.

My comrade, who was still in the tree, made a better mark than myself, as the tiger cantered past him exposing a most tempting broadside, and lodged a ball behind his shoulder; but he seemed to make little of a missile from a light fowling-piece, and pursued his career unchecked. He eventually pulled up at the head of the ravine, and squatting himself down on his haunches like a dog, looked over his shoulder, and overhauled us for a few seconds. What a magnificent sight that was for a sportsman! But I had no spare weapons, and while I was making all expedition to recharge my piece, the royal beast leisurely walked down into a dry water-course. Having re-loaded, I followed the tiger, and was guilty of the suicidal folly of descending into a *nullah* to look for a wounded tiger. Heedless of danger, I proceeded to examine the bed of the stream for the foot-prints of the tiger, when a tremendous roar lower down the *nullah* discovered to me that I had overshot him. I turned to look, and there he was, coming at me full-tilt, with jaws wide-extended and tail erect. My first impulse was to run up the bank, but when I found that he altered his course, and made directly for me, I thought it best to show a bold front. On he came, with anger glowing in his fiery eyes, and the distance between us was so speedily covered that I had no time to throw my piece to my shoulder, but thrusting the muzzle of the gun full into his face just as he gathered himself for a spring, I let fly. I subsequently ascertained that the ball took effect just above the nostril, and too low to be of any service. It consequently failed to turn him, and the next moment I found myself in anything but a fond embrace. The weight of the fall, and the din caused by the roaring of the tiger, so dazed me, that I had but an indistinct recollection of what transpired whilst I was in the monster's grasp. I recollect, however, that once I rose in an endeavour to regain my piece, which still contained one shot, but was promptly buffetted to the earth by my relentless antagonist. My goose, no doubt, would have been cooked very shortly, had not one of my camp-followers, more courageous than the rest, come up to the rescue. He smote the infuriated beast on the head with his clubbed spear, and induced him to take himself off. I was very severely bitten about the left hand and arm, and much torn and lacerated about the thigh. These latter wounds were due to the claws of the hind-legs of the tiger, with which he spurned or kicked out after the fashion of kittens at play. Rather rough play, this. But my wounds, like those of Macbeth's sons, were all honorable ones. All before, and none behind. I considered myself not a little fortunate in being within three days' journey of the station of Raipore, where medical could be procured, and accordingly proceeded there with all possible despatch. And under the kind and courteous treatment, and unremitting attention, of the military surgeon and the native sub-assistant, I did well, and my wounds healed rapidly. On the day following that on which I was mauled, the tiger was found in his hiding-place in the bed of the river, and despatched by my comrade. The natives who, on all occasions, seemed more concerned about preserving their bacon than earning a reputation for pluck, had recourse to the ingenious expedient of driving a herd of buffaloes before them on the track of the wounded tiger. This practice is frequently had recourse to in parts of India as a safe method of following up and recovering wounded tigers. The guileless creatures are, of course, meant to bear the brunt of the battle in case the tiger gets nasty, and turns to bay. In those days the Government allowed a premium of fifty rupees for each adult tiger slain; and even a hundred for a *puca bonafide* man-eater. This reward, together with the tiger's livery, was all that I ever received in the shape of satisfaction for garments reduced to shreds, mangled limbs, and six weeks in hospital.

I am afraid I have been holding myself up to ridicule before those crack tiger-slayers who make nothing of boarding a tiger in his den. Nay, of even seizing and turning him inside out; but it must be borne in mind that I was quite a youngster then, barely out of my teens. I was bold without being discreet; impetuous, though lacking skill, and I write now just as I felt and thought ten years ago.

30th May, 1876.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE AND ITS FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(Fortnightly Review, May 1876.)

In the May number of the *Fortnightly Review* is an article on "the Chinese Empire and its Foreign relations" from the pen of Sir Rutherford Alcock. In the concluding portion, given below, Sir Rutherford reviews the influence of China on Central Asia and her intercourse with Russia.

The Chinese as a race, or a nation, by their superior civilisation and great numbers, have always asserted and maintained that kind of dominion and authority which the higher and more perfect organizations throughout nature, and in animal life more especially, never fail to exercise, conciously or otherwise. Thus it has followed, again as by a natural law, that over the nomads and less civilised hordes occupying the vast regions beyond their bor ders, as far as the Himalayas and Central Asia, they have exercised a controlling power, and more or less absolute dominion. By force, when needed, they have unfailingly asserted their supremacy. Ruthless and unsparing in its application as Tartar or Mongol ever devised, the Eleuths and Tourgouths, the former once the most powerful tribes in Central Asia, were all but exterminated, and the remnants driven utterly away. It is true that after having entirely subjected or driven away those who make any resistance, they are willing to offer acceptable terms to all who remain, and even to wile some of their former enemies back to their native steppes, as in the memorable case of the bani-hed tribe of Tourgouths, invited by the Emperor Kienlung in 1772 to return from Russian sway to their ancient possessions. In this their policy is not unlike that of the Romans, "Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos." The punishments they inflict are barbarous and horrible. They not only exterminate whole tribes, but break victims of their vengeance on the wheel, quarter or tear them asunder by wild horses, boil their feet, and perpetrate every kind of torture. But to the peaceably disposed they adopt a wise policy of conciliation to induce them to settle, by placing military colonies—troops in large numbers with their families—at all important points, and providing slave labour by sending criminals to till the soil in servitude. The Mongols thus find a demand for their cattle and other produce, and are gradually induced to become stationary, to meet it and reap the profits. Thus partly by force, but also by bribes and example, they bring all tribes under their rule. So in Sungaria we find mixed together Eleuths with a tribe of Tourgouths, and remnants of the Songares, together with Mongols, Manchus and Chinese troops—settlers and convicts all mingled together, and in peaceful relations. In proof of the success of this profound and astute policy, it is only necessary to observe the comparative security of traffic and caravans on the line of road across the desert from the pass of Kiayu to Hami and Urumtsi; for ages the line of internal communication between the West of China and the regions lying around and in the basins of the Yarkand river and the Caspian, in contrast to the hazards, and robberies, and poverty met on the great roads in Bokhara, and the regions south and west of the Belur-Tag. This was equally remarkable in the days of the Mongol dynasty, under Cubhi Khan, as it is now under a more feeble rule, and after a long series of insurrections and disastrous foreign wars. One other characteristic must not be overlooked. By policy and the adroit adoption of a prevailing religious element, they have always been able to employ in their conquests beyond the Wall, as tributaries or subjects, all the Tartar and Mongol tribes. Thus sided, they have ruled supreme over Mongolia, Ili, all the vast region lying on each side of the Celestial Mountains, including a tract nearly as large as Mongolia, of which, until recently, Eastern Turkestan formed the southern circuit between the Gobi and Caspian deserts, and reaching as far as the Hindu Kush, leading down to the valley of the Indus. All this belonged to Ili, and was governed from Pekin, and may be so again in a very short time, if no foreign intervention arrest the progress of the Chinese arms.

The large town of Kashgar, situated at the north-western angle of the southern division on the Yarkand river, is the centre of several converging roads, including the great caravan route from China through Kucha, which terminates there; and the trade concentrated here makes it the emporium of the commerce of Central Asia, where Russians, Tibetans, Afghans, Sikhs, and representatives from all parts of the Chinese empire and the valley of the Caspian are to be found. Some of this trade and activity since the rebelion of 1865 has been transferred to Yarkand, which has since become the capital, and is now occupied as the seat of government of Yacoob Beg, or the Atalih-Gazi, as the ruler *de facto* is now more usually styled. From these facts, what is the most obvious and important inference? Is it not that the Chinese, as a nation, have for a long succession of ages shown themselves not only greatly superior to all surrounding nationalities, however grouped, but to possess an absolute superiority in the art of governing. They first succeeded in blending under one form of government all the raw and discordant elements, given to division and internecine wars within the eighteen provinces, and have ever since maintained a dominating power and influence. Over thousands of square miles, and vast regions of desert, steppe and mountain, to the very centre of Asia, and far into the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and even south of the Himalayas, in Nepaul, Bhutan and Tibet, against Eastern States they are and always have been irresistible; and, by the extent of their dominions, the numbers and industry of their population, and the traditions and framework of their government, they must be regarded as supreme in Eastern Asia—the one great power which counterbalances Russia, and marches with it into the central lines of communication on the borders of Bokhara and Khiva. Russia, at Urga and Kuldja, is in close contact on two of the great trade routes leading from the west into China. Yarkand would give that Power the gates which lead direct into the western provinces and the southern line of trade, also which passes, through Tibet to Lahassa and Batang and the borders of Szechuen, the richest of all the eighteen provinces. That China should desire to regain the key to their middle kingdom, and the best locked of their tributary states, Tibet, while Russia might find her advantage in preventing it, is too self-evident to escape notice. Quite recently, a telegram from the Russian correspondent of the *Times* informed us that—

"A commercial caravan, accompanied by a Cossack escort and a scientific expedition, is about to leave the Russo-Siberian Province of Semipalatinsk to proceed to Western China by the new route from Sziuan to Lan Tchu, on the Yellow River, explored by Colonel Sosnovski. The new route is 2,000 versts shorter than the Kiachta road, and perfectly practicable for vehicles."

And still more recent telegrams speak of the Russian Government having assigned a considerable sum for the survey of the Orenburg Tashkend Railway, which is to begin at once.

The Semipalatinsk route is to strike, in a direct line from it, the great caravan route already described, midway at Hami, across the desert of Gobi at its narrowest, part, and enter China through the western portal or the Kiayu Pass. If they have the permission of the Chinese Government to avail themselves of this road through the western pass, instead of stopping short at Kiachta and Urga, as heretofore, then the whole of the relations of Russia and China are undergoing a momentous change in practice and principle; and it is difficult to see on what plea they can oppose our right to pursue the caravan routes which lead into Tibet from Sikhim and Nepaul and Assam, or into Yunnan from Burmah. Apart from the "most favoured nation clause" in all the treaties of Western Powers with China—ours among the rest—which they have hitherto contended had only reference to maritime commerce and the ports on the coast, there can be no plausible ground for denying to us, with territories touching Nepaul and Tibet, what is granted to Russia with its conterminous borders. If force is allowed to prevail in the one case, their weakness cannot be allowed to justify the establishment of an injurious inequality as between two great Western Powers in matters of trade. If a Russian consul may be established at Urga, within the Chinese western border, we may equally claim the right to appoint a consul to reside at Shasa or Batang. It is very natural that Russia should desire an outlet for Western Siberia and its products by the most direct road to China, where unlimited markets and river transit are available. But it is no less natural that we should claim an equal right of transit through Nepaul into Central Asia and its markets, or to Tibet by Sikhim, or the Mishmi valley, for our Assam tea and other Indian products, or from British Burmah to Yunnan across the tributary states, by a treaty of reciprocity and exchange. The time has, in fact, arrived when it is no longer possible for China to maintain its traditional policy of isolation, even within the partial limits of maritime commerce. Both Russia and Great Britain, equally great as eastern and western powers, are now conterminous states with China, and we are not to be denied the same free access for our trade from the land side, as we, in common with Russia, have secured from the sea. The next great turning point in the relations of China with the Treaty Powers must be this—and it is close at hand, despite the undisguised repugnance of the Government at Pekin to yield consent. In a strategic point of view China may still desire to recover Eastern Turkestan, and hold in possession the great central meeting of caravan routes at Yarkand, between the east and the west,—between the Chinese provinces and Western Asia, by which, in centuries past, before the discovery of the passage round the Cape, nearly all the wealth of India and China which found its way to Europe was carried. It has hitherto been the policy of Russian governments to obtain exclusive possession and a monopoly of these trade routes between the west of China and Central Asia. But it is neither consistent with our interests as a great commercial nation nor as an Eastern power and rulers of India, to submit to this restrictive and monopolising spirit. A policy founded upon a principle of monopoly and exclusion is, under such circumstances, one of hostility; nearly as much as overt acts of war directed against the rights enjoyed in common by the law of nations. And the only condition on which Russia, China, and Great Britain can maintain in consistence territies relations of amity, is one of reciprocity and equality in all that concerns the interests of trade, the very basis of which is free access for peaceable intercourse and exchange of products. If Russia and China will admit this, there need be, and there should be, no risk of collision or cause of enmity. Any rivalry or conflict of interests as regards the development of trade need not take other form than the foreign Europe, where the well-understood advantages of an exchange of products, more than counterbalance any prejudice that may result from competition and the absence of a monopoly.

But all the more recent information from Russia and China, as to the aim and intentions of their respective Governments, gives little hope that either the one or the other will so understand the common interest of all, if left to themselves. The last returns of Russian trade show a steady decrease throughout Central Asia in the consumption of Russian woollens and other manufactured produce; and the telegraphic news of fresh efforts to push on their lines of communication and obtain new outlets and centres of trade in Turkestan and Western China sufficiently indicates a fixed policy. The two latest announcements published by the Russian Telegraphic Agency are beyond all others significant. The first, under date April 6th, tells us that the Emperor has just authorised a survey of the railway which is to cross Central Asia by Ekaterinburg and Tashkent for a length of 2,000 kilometers. This line will join at Ekaterinburg the Siberian line of Nijni Troumenz, confirmed last December. According to the plans of Colonel Bogdanovitch, the survey greatly increases the importance of the Siberian line." The object is plainly to open a more direct line of trade and communication between Western Siberia and the Western Provinces of China, linking it into the railroad system proceeding from Novogorod and Semipalatinsk either projected or completed.

But a still more significant and important telegram appeared of the 10th April, which solves all doubt as to the part Russia has determined to take in the approaching struggle between the Atalih Gazi (Yacoob Beg) at Yarkand, in Eastern Turkestan, and the Chinese forces now *en route* for the recovery of the revolted province:—

"The Russian Colonel Sosnovski, during his recent journey in the Mongol Provinces of Western China, engaged in the name of his Government to supply 20,000 pounds of wheat to the Chinese troops stationed in those parts. The corn, which is to be paid for by the Chinese Government, will be sent from Semipalatinsk to Gutschen. As it was the want of food which prevented the Chinese troops from operating against Yakoob Beg of Kashgar, the provisions received from Russia will enable them to resume operations in Dsungary."

It is impossible to overlook the importance of this step. By making common cause with the Chinese, they will in all probability ensure the defeat of Yacoob Beg with his Mahommedan following. And such defeat, not only means the re-conquest and entire subjection of what is popularly known as Eastern Turkestan—with the *de facto* ruler of which we have entered into relations of amity and commerce at no small cost—but the extermination of the Mussulman population and the closing of all the frontier to British trade. These are grave results, the effects of which are likely to extend much beyond the immediate boundaries of Turkestan. Russia then hopes to secure the uncontested monopoly of the whole trade of Central Asia from Bokhara and Yarkand to Batang, and into the rich provinces of Western China, at comparatively little cost by a stroke of policy. Whereas, had she sided with Yacoob Beg, Turkestan might indeed have been secured, but the gates of China on the Western Provinces and all access to them would have been firmly closed. Russia and China, the one occupying the northern half of Asia, and the other an equally large portion to the South and East nearly, may now join hands together and do what seemeth good to them. Those who dwell in the fertile valleys of Kashgar and Yarkand, can scarcely congratulate themselves like the sons of Korah that "Mercy and Truth are met together, Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other." It must soon become to them as apparent as to the rest of the world, that over the whole of Asia, North and East of the Himalayas, there is no power to gainsay what both may agree upon. It they can only be in accord, with a common feeling of exclusiveness and hostility to the rest of Europe, a compact may be made. It is possible that Chinese rulers may see in a Russian alliance offensive and defensive, a solid basis for resistance to other powers. They may believe that the danger of such a compact with one so near and powerful will be less, and life more tolerable, than under a hollow truce with many, and a perpetual menace of rupture.

Rutherford Alcock.

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